

THE WORK OF WOMEN

To be Shown in Ohio Centennial, at Columbus, from September 4 to October 19.

The Exhibits in Both Creative and Decorative Art, the Handiwork of the Ladies.

And Every Field of Woman's World to be Covered.

It is proposed to make the centennial of 1888, to some extent, a panoramic view of the history of Ohio. That nothing essential to a complete representation of this history may be lacking, it is proposed to organize the woman's department under the following sub-departments:

Woman in Art will include exhibits in both creative and decorative art. The commissioner solicits exhibitions of painting in all its various departments—drawing in pencil, crayon and ink; engraving, etching and sculpture; wood carving, pottery, modeling in clay, and art needlework. The department will also include designing and architectural drawing.

Woman in Literature.—This department will include an exhibit of what Ohio women have accomplished in literature during the century. It will be desirable to make a display of the books that have been written, and of such other achievements as it is possible to exhibit.

Woman in Education.—The lives of hundreds of noble women have been given to the educational work of Ohio. The attempt will be made to give proper recognition to the women, living and dead, who have contributed their life-work to the promotion of the educational interests of the state.

Woman in the Professions.—This will include such a display of woman's work as we are able to make in journalism, law, and in medicine.

Woman in Benevolence.—Woman, from the beginning of our history, has been the faithful ally of man in the home, in society, in the hospital, and even on the battlefield. Not a few of the great benevolent enterprises of our land have been chartered, and are supported and managed by women. In Ohio many of these have large and influential auxiliaries. To make a proper showing of this branch of woman's work will be the care of the committee, and we solicit aid from all who have the honor of the state at heart.

Woman in Reform.—Ohio women have been among the foremost in all reforms of the hundred years behind us. No history of Ohio would be complete if it did not show what part our women have borne in correcting social and political evils, and in raising the standards of social life and morals.

Woman in Science.—Ohio women have not failed to distinguish themselves in the scientific field, which is usually accorded entirely to men. Whatever they have attained should be properly recognized by the committee on woman's work, and we beg co-operation.

Woman in Invention.—Visitors to the centennial of 1888 will be surprised to see the display of useful and ornamental inventions made by the women of the Buckeye state. It is intended that nothing that belongs to this department shall be overlooked. That nothing may be forgotten, we ask the aid of the 1,700,000 pairs of eyes of Ohio women.

Woman in Floriculture and Horticulture.—The women of Ohio have made no mean attainments in these branches of industry. Their love of the beautiful, their delicate appreciation of form and color, united with their artistic instincts, have made them especially successful in landscape gardening and as floral artists. We expect an excellent display of woman's work in these departments of the exposition.

Woman in Domestic Life.—In this department we hope especially to have a display of cooking in active operation, and to show all the improved methods in laundering and other domestic occupations. We propose to have the most improved domestic utensils placed by the side of those of a hundred years ago. It is designed to make this department a source of education as well as of interest to every housewife.

Woman in Art Industries.—In this department we shall display such manufacturing as is carried on by women, in which art and mechanical skill are involved. It will include millinery, dress making, the manufacture of tapestries, rugs, carpets, screens, shades and work of like character.

The Pioneer Woman's Department.—There are heroines in thousands of families in the state which will be objects of interest, of veneration even, to the women and children of the new century. The costumes of a hundred years ago, the furniture, and the china, the fabrics our great grandmothers spun and wove, and bleached or dyed, the books they read, their household decorations, all will be made up to make us acquainted with those to whom we owe everything. This sub-department will undoubtedly be the most attractive in the woman's department.

The filling of all these sub-departments will depend entirely upon the earnestness of the women of the state. No one woman can secure the exhibits, no committee can do it, for the treasures we want are hidden in the 800,000 homes of Ohio, but the one and a half million women of the state, combining their efforts, can make such an exposition of woman's development and achievement as no equal number of people has ever made. Is there a woman in Ohio who is indifferent to the honor of her state, or who will not contribute her effort to the success of this great undertaking? Every woman who contributes anything of skill or labor to the general success, will reap the reward of the labor of all. There is not a woman among us who wants to be left out in the general roll-call.

Not everything which may be suggested can possibly be displayed, but with a complete knowledge of our resources the best exhibit possible can be made by judicious selection.

By your personal influence you can interest others to prepare their best work for the exhibition. We can not afford to apologize for an inferior display by saying that our best is not presented. The patriotism of our women must give us their best, and in any case we shall be compelled to assume that we have done our best. Will you see that it is worthy the representative state of the Union?

Character of Exhibits.

In each department the exhibits must be in all cases the best and most representative of their kind. Each department shall, in itself, demonstrate the progress made therein during the century. Primitive machinery, appliances, implements of industry and methods of the pioneers shall, as far as practicable, be shown in connection with the advance, growth and improvements made during the century. The present condition of arts, sciences, education and in-

DAIRY CATTLE TEST.

A Series of Tests Conducted Under Management of Board of Exposition Managers.

There is a want of any reliable tests of the relative merits of the several breeds of cattle now competing for public favor as dairy breeds.

The exaggerated statements of breeders and speculators have not inspired confidence among farmers and dairymen, who are not wedded to any one breed. The so-called tests, have been made by owners to give a fictitious value to a favorite cow or family. The dairymen and farmers are desirous to know the relative merits of the cattle claimed to be dairy cows.

In order to arrive at some conclusion on this subject, or to furnish facts that will be accepted as such, the directors of the Ohio centennial exposition, to be held at the capital of the state, have determined to give a test of any or all breeds for four days.

An expert dairymen will have charge of the test. All breeds will be admitted to the contest. The cows will be placed in charge of the superintendent, who will see that they have a comfortable stable, abundant feed and water, and the best of care. They will be free from the annoyance of visitors, and have secured to them the quiet and comfort as well as feed necessary to highest milk production. An accurate account of feed consumed and milk produced will be made a matter of record.

The milk will be weighed and analyzed and the amounts of solids, fat, and water noted. The chemist who will have charge of this feature of the test will be appointed by the board of directors, because of high character as a chemist and man of integrity.

The milk will also be tested in making butter and cheese, and the results noted with the nicest accuracy of thermometer and balance. The quality of the butter or cheese made by each cow will also enter into the problem.

It is believed under this carefully arranged milk test, continued for a month, the public will be able to know what are the actual capacities of the several breeds, as well as of the individual cows representing the breeds.

The results arrived at will be tabulated and appear in the annual report of the board of agriculture for 1888 as a matter of history and public record. It would be strange if some native with a crumpled horn would prove a better all-round family cow than any of the imported breeds. There are such Ohio natives as will do credit to the country. Let them come to the test. As soon as the commissioner of the live-stock department and his superintendent of this dairy test complete their outline of requirements of entry and points of comparison the dairymen and farmers will be notified so they can get their great milkers ready for this centennial test.

Art Department of the Ohio Centennial. It is proposed to make the art department one of the prominent features of the exposition and an earnest endeavor will be made to secure one of the best collections of paintings, sculpture and other art works that has been brought together in the West.

This department will include galleries of paintings, sculpture, drawings, etchings and engravings, decorative painting and designs, architectural designs, and such exhibits, photographs, professional and other. Industrial art work, as wood carving, stained glass, art pottery, mosaics, tapestry, art metal work, art furniture, etc.

The principal feature will be the galleries of fine art, and it is hoped that the prominent artists and patrons of the country will recognize this as an opportunity of bringing their work before not only the people of Ohio, but of a very large section of the country of which Ohio is the center. Ohio people, their relatives and friends, are scattered all over the United States, and a large portion of them will be present at her hundredth anniversary.

The national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will alone bring 300,000 people to the city, and many other organizations will hold their annual meetings in the city during the exposition, so that an immense attendance is assured.

Every artist, native of Ohio, or who ever called Ohio "home," should take special pride in her centennial exposition, and not only be represented by his best work, but use upon other the importance of doing the same, the exhibition in this department not being limited to Ohio artists.

The art galleries will be in a permanent, substantial building of brick and stone, good and proper lighting will be provided, and a competent hanging committee will endeavor to do all pictures justice. Artists will be given every privilege possible, agents having been appointed as follows, to collect, pack and ship, at the expense of the exposition, such paintings and sculpture as may be of sufficient merit. Grady & McKee, 716 Sixth avenue, New York City, painting; A. Walthausen, 452 West Twenty-ninth street, New York City, sculpture; Earl & Son, 816 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; Williams & Everett, 79 Boylston street, Boston; George F. Churchill, 261 Wabash avenue, Chicago; J. F. Ryder, 239 Superior street, Cleveland.

Artists sending through the above agents will first secure of them, or of the commissioner of the art department, the necessary blank schedules to be filled out, returning them as directed thereon, before July 1, 1888.

All those sending direct to the exposition must first procure the above-named blank schedules of the art commission, one of which must be returned before July 1, and other enclosed in box with pictures when shipped.

The agents named will collect in their respective cities from July 15 to 20, and box and ship free of expense to the artist, such paintings or sculpture as they shall receive notice of in schedules sent them.

Competitive Drills. During the first week of the centennial there will be competitive drills of each arm of the service, infantry, artillery and cavalry, and premiums will be given on the best drilled regiment, the best drilled company, the best drilled soldier, the best drilled battery, and the best drilled troop of cavalry.

During the following week there will also be an interesting competitive drill of Grand Army drill corps.

FIRST IN THE UNION.

Ohio Leads Every State in Many of the Features That Contribute to Greatness.

Therefore, She Should Have an Exposition of Which Every American Should be Proud.

Some of the Things in Which She Has the Van.

Ohio is one-sixth part of the Northwest territory, and is the thirty-third state in the Union in size. Its area is 40,760 square miles, or 26,086,440 acres. Its density of population is now about 58 to the square mile. The entire area is productive, hence a greater diversity of industries exist in Ohio than any state in America.

Statistics show that Ohio, as compared to other states, is first in the number of churches, and in the receipts for school purposes; in the value of farming land; in number of farms between twenty and one hundred acres each; in number of sheep, and in number of pounds of wool produced; in capital employed in manufactures; in value of materials used

and products made; in number made of cotton-plants, fertilizers, grain-drills, seed-sowers, mowers, hay-tedders, mowers and reapers, threshers, clover-hullers, corn-shellers, threshers, cider and wine presses, and horse-powers; in the number of brick and tile establishments; in the manufacture of glycerine and nitro-glycerine.

Ohio is second in expenditures for school purposes. In number of dwellings of all sizes, in the number of bushels of wheat raised, in dairy interests. In the number of employees, and in amount of wages paid in manufactures. In number made of corn-plants, hay-loaders, lawn-mowers, reapers, separators, in the number of iron and steel, and in the number of blast furnaces, rolling-mills, Bessemer and open hearth steel-works. In number of coke and iron-making establishments. In capital employed in slaughtering and meat-packing establishments. In amount of bituminous coal mined. In the number of tons of freight moved.

Ohio is third in population, in number of families, in number of dwellings, in number of people engaged in agriculture and in professions. In number of elementary and high schools, teachers employed, scholars in public schools and average daily attendance. In the value of church property. In improved land in farms, in number of bushels of wheat and Irish potatoes raised. In number of horses used. In number of manufactures of all kinds, and in number of workmen employed in same. In number made of harvesters, hoes, hand rakes, horse rakes, potato-diggers and fanning-mills. In the manufacture of sulphate of ammonia. In capital employed in brick and tile-works. In number of flour and grist-mills and bushels of wheat ground. In number of tanned leather, sawn lumber and meat-packing establishments. In capital employed in paper-mills. In capital employed in railroads and the number of railroad engines and freight cars in use.

These comparative statistics, if extended, would show equally well as far as they might be carried. Enough are given, however, to show that Ohio can have such a state exposition as the world has not yet seen and one which every American will be proud to visit.

Forestry. Forestry will be represented by a suitably drained and trenched piece of ground, arranged with walks, where space will be allotted for showing nurseries of forest trees and shrubbery, nicely labeled, showing class, name, origin, use and culture. In the center of this ground a spacious house will be erected, of logs of different woods, and inside a general display of cuts of woods and the appliances and relations to general manufactures, representations of the advanced stage of transformation from raw state to finish. Also products of forest, such as timber and trunks of trees entire or in transverse or truncated sections, with specimens of bark, leaves, flowers, seed vessels and seed, masts, spars, knees, longitudinal sections of trees, railway ties, ship timbers, lumber roughly sawn, as

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

The Grand Army of the Union Will March Two Hundred Thousand Men Strong.

Keeping Step to the Music of the Union at the Coming Grand Army Encampment.

To be Held at Columbus the Second Week of the Ohio Centennial.

Seven years ago the Grand Army in Ohio was 2000 strong, now it is crowding 40,000—then the Grand Army of the whole nation was 49,000, now it is nearly 400,000—and along with this wonderful growth there has been such wisdom in its management, and such divine charity in its spirit and work as to make its future permanent and assured as long as the old veterans linger among us.

Very soon, however, it must reach its maximum, and then its members will begin to lessen, its ranks will be thinned by the great conqueror and year by year it will decline until the last "comrade" stands alone on the banks of the dark river. Then the mantle will fall upon the "Sons of

planks, shingles, lath, staves, furniture and buggy timbers, etc. Ornamental woods used in decorating and for furniture, veneers of mahogany, maple, walnut, etc. Dye woods, barks and galls for coloring, tanning and medicinal purposes, resin, pitch tar, sugar, wool manufactured from pine, pulp from spruce, etc. Lichens, mosses, fungi, ferns, seeds, nuts, fruits, etc.

Implements for the cultivation and working of forests. Trees, shrubs, plants and herbs contributed, can have price attached, if they are desired to be sold, otherwise, cost of transportation and care will be allowed where entrance is not made in competition for premiums.

Chemical Work. Professor Henry A. Weber of State university is preparing a class of trained chemists. He will transfer his entire laboratory to the department of science and conduct by his class, during the exposition, a most interesting series of chemical experiments, tests and analyses, showing to the people the wonderful progress and achievements of chemical science. Analyses of milk, water, sirups, sugars, vinegar, baking powders, honey, spices, liquors, candies, various mineral compounds, fertilizers, etc., will be made by the class and many experiments performed that will be of intense interest to the visitors.

Professor Weber is a learned chemist of the state dairy and food commission.

THE MOUND-BUILDERS.

Rich Fields of Archaeology in Ohio—Indian Relics and the Collections of Historical and Representative Specimens.

Ohio is one of the richest fields in the United States for archaeological research, and contains more cabinets of archaeological specimens than any state in America.

While the rank of civilization was not so high among the mound-builders as appeared among the inhabitants of those countries farther south, yet the remains are more numerous and more sharply defined in the varieties found than has been discovered elsewhere.

These facts are so well known to the archaeologists and students of history that it will be incumbent on those having specimens to freely contribute to this department that its exhibit will fully justify the assertions of collectors and the expectations of those who will visit the exposition.

An attempt at classification can not be made here, but the owner of every collection in Ohio, and of all that have been enriched by Ohio specimens, is appealed to for choice, representative historic donations. All will be properly exhibited, classified, labeled and catalogued, so that the visitors can obtain an intelligent idea of the history of every specimen.

The archaeological exhibit made by Ohio at America's centennial in 1876 was said to excel any save the one made by the Smithsonian institution, and to the credit of Ohio it was truthfully said that much of the value of that exhibit was due to Ohio, from whence many of its choice specimens came.

An effort will be made to obtain a complete directory and classification of every collector and collection in the state, and the commissioner of this department earnestly asks every one interested in these studies to assist in making a complete, historical and representative exhibit of Ohio's archaeology.

Plaster casts in fac-simile may be made of the important earthworks, and in some cases reproductions will be made as nearly correct as to antiquity as it is now possible to do.

The department of Indian relics will also embrace all articles illustrating the domestic life, habits, dress, arms, utensils, etc., etc., used by the Indian races who once made the forests of Ohio their home. These can be found and can also be reproduced. All who in any way lend articles for this exhibit are requested to do so.

Means of sale and exchange will be afforded all exhibitors, the only reservation being that all articles once in place can not be removed till the close of the exhibition, without consent of the commissioner in charge.

All articles exhibited in this department will be properly catalogued. Copies of this catalogue will be sold at the department for 25 cents each, and when ready will be mailed to any address on receipt of that sum. By the means of this catalogue every article will be properly described, and those for sale or exchange so indicated. By such means purchases and exchanges can be made by persons at a distance. It will also register in a compact, imperishable form the valuable historical and archaeological interests of Ohio at the close of Ohio's first century.

OUR FIRST CENTENNIAL.

What Ohio Proposes Celebrating in the Great Event—First Settlement in Northwest Territory.

The question is one of import. Why and what does Ohio celebrate in her first centennial? It is not Ohio merely that celebrates a centennial this year; it is, in fact, a celebration for the "old Northwest" territory. The settlement made by Americans on the left bank of the Mississippi river on the seventh day of April, 1788, was in the "territory northwest of the Ohio river." Ohio did not then exist. When Ohio was created by an act of Congress in 1803, that settlement was in her limits. Hence, the centennial of that settlement, the first organized American settlement in the territory, belongs not only to the Northwest territory, but primarily to Ohio in whose limits it now exists. That was not only the foundation of Ohio, and it is not only incumbent on Ohio to take the lead in celebrating the centennial of the settlement, but it is equally incumbent on Ohio to invite those other states now with her constituting the territory to join in this centennial. Has Ohio done so? Elsewhere in these columns the answer to this question may be found.

Schools and Classes.

It is the purpose of the commissioners to have schools and classes illustrating on the centennial grounds certain features of educational works. In the "department of public service" there will be a school from the Deaf and Dumb asylum, one from the Blind asylum, one from the Boys' Industrial home, one from the Girls' Industrial home and one from the Soldiers' Orphan's home.

The "woman's department" a kindergarten will also be introduced in the educational department, showing the splendid work of these schools in some of the cities of the state. The possibilities of this kind of practical education to all the children of the state.

The Industrial Procession. During the third week of the centennial exposition, on Thursday, will occur the great procession of Ohio industries, which will be the most imposing industrial display ever witnessed in the country. The industries of every section of the state will be represented and each will vie with the other to make the finest display. This will be the great week for farmers and fruit-growers. But everybody will want to see the

MINING—METALLURGY.

The Vast Resources and Products of the Earth—Our Inexhaustible Supply of Coal, Iron, Etc.

A patriotic pride in the development of our great state should be a sufficient motive to induce all having articles illustrative of our vast resources and products that represent our skill in fashioning the crude materials so lavishly bestowed on our most fortunately situated commonwealth, to make a suitable effort to so present the fruits of their industry at our coming centennial exposition that all beholders may appreciate the fact that nowhere on all the earth is there an equal extent of territory possessing so varied and so vast and inexhaustible resources. We have more than ten thousand square miles underlain with coal and more than half of that amount underlain with iron—coal and iron enough to supply the markets of the world for a period of time greater than all recorded history.

Our agricultural lands are equal to the whole extent of the state and susceptible of sustaining a population as dense as that of Belgium or Lombardy. When that time shall come, and come it will, our state will contain fifteen millions, at least, of inhabitants. Our situation is most fortunate. Our southern border is washed by the beautiful Ohio, yet more useful than beautiful, connecting, as it does, natural means of inland communication unsurpassed, if it is equalled, in any other country. Our northern border lies along Lake Erie, opening additional avenues for water communication so favorable that no equal extent of frontier coast of any land, witnesses an activity so great or a carrying trade so rich or varied. Again, taking into consideration our central location and the fact that the great bulk of the commerce of the continent, from East to West, must pass over our fruitful fields and inexhaustible mines, it is reasonable to affirm that our favored state is the "keystone" in fact; and the "Ohio idea" is always so potent in the councils of the nation that we may conclude it is already plain to all men's minds that the great and beneficent arch of the Union can have no firmer or more enduring keystone. To the people of this great state I appeal for an exhibit of your mineral products. This department will include all kinds of metals, metallic compounds and the ores and minerals, such as iron, copper, lead, zinc, silver, gold, etc., etc., which they are obtained; also as full an exhibit of the geology of the state as is practical.

Crude and manufactured metals. Every kind and quality of iron and steel now manufactured. Every variety of coal. All kinds of clays and the articles manufactured therefrom.

All kinds of stone used in building, for statuary work, ornamental work, for monuments, etc., etc., together with specimens manufactured from the same. Glass and quartz rock and all other materials of which glass is manufactured, with specimens of work ready for use.

Petrified wood and ornamental products made from the same. An exhibit illustrating the manufacture of salt and all the products resulting therefrom in any form thereat.

Crude minerals and the products of their distillation. All crude minerals from which chemical products used in the arts or in medicine are produced, together with specimens of such products.

All minerals and mineral products not specified, useful, ornamental or curious. Exhibits in geology, as full as possible, are desired, among which the following are mentioned, but exhibitors are requested to make their collections as full as the means at their disposal will permit:

The elements constituting rocks, as far as practical. Minerals constituting rocks, showing forms of crystals and variety of colors. Fragmental rocks, exclusive of limestone, such as sandstone, calcareous rocks, iron ore rocks, lignous or eruptive rocks, condition, structure and arrangement of rock masses; stratified condition, structure of layers.

As we have said, pride in our great state should be a sufficient inducement. But your efforts will be repaid a hundredfold, for not only make known the resources of our more than princely inheritance, but you make known your products and thereby increase and extend your business. It is desirable that your intentions as to your exhibits should be made known at an early date so that the space and kind of facilities that you need may be reserved or prepared for you.

Board of Directors.

The following constitute the board of directors of the Ohio Centennial: Governor J. B. Foraker, president. H. T. Chittenden of Columbus, vice president. General S. H. Hurst of Chillicothe, directed general.

L. B. Harris of Upper Sandusky, treasurer. W. S. Foster of Urbana. C. D. Bailey of Gallipolis. General R. Brinkerhoff of Mansfield. J. C. Levering of Leveing.

Henry Tisdell of Leveing, secretary. L. N. Bonham of Columbus, secretary. A. A. Graham, J. W. Fleming of Columbus, assistant secretaries. For the proper systemization of exhibits the exposition has been divided into the following departments, each placed in charge of a commissioner:

1. History and archaeology, A. A. Graham, commissioner, Columbus. 2. Science and education. 3. Fine and industrial arts, W. S. Goodnow, Columbus. 4. Agriculture, S. H. Ellis, Springfield.

5. Horticulture, N. H. Albough, Tallmadge. 6. Floriculture and forestry, Herman Haerin, Cincinnati. 7. Live stock, L. G. Delano, Chillicothe. 8. Mining and metallurgy, B. F. Perry, West Adolph.

9. Mechanics and machinery, Isaac D. Smead, Toledo. 10. Manufactures, John J. Sullivan, Millersburg. 11. Medicine. 12. Commerce and transportation. 13. Printing and journalism, R. B. Brown, Zanesville. 14. Woman's work, Mrs. D. L. Williams, Delaware.

15. Public service and charities, Rev. A. G. Byers, Columbus. 16. Entertainment. **Regimental Reunions.** Since there will probably never be so many Ohio soldiers together again as at the great encampment in September next, it is suggested that every Ohio regiment hold a regimental reunion on Thursday morning, September 13, and that on one evening there be a grand mass meeting or camp-fire of Ohio soldiers. Thus in addition to the Grand Army reunion the boys from Ohio who "drank from the same eastern" river will be able to shake hands again before they are mustered out.

